Volume XVIII

ABUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GARDEN-JULIAN'S CONCEPTS. BOWERY TREATES, DONORY-RAS F ICHER OF PARIS-

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway-Lapy or Lyone-

BURTON'S THEATRS, Char bers strest-Love IN A

NATIONAL TREATER, CO athem street-Unote Ton's WALLACKIS THEATRY, Broadway-A Cure FOR THE

AMERICAN MUSEY M-Afternoon and Evening -Sylar MADISON AVELIUS-Afternoon and Evening-PRAN-

CERRETY'S & MERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 4/2 Broad

JOHO'S 'INSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hail, 465 Bread-

BUCKERY 18 OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-SSORA' SA, 196 Breatway-Panonana or the Bold

HOTE CHAPEL 718 Breadway-PRANKHESTEIN'S PA ACS DEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-Accent or Mont

BY ENISH CALLERY, 683 Breadway-Day and Evening FUT CHANTANSTITUTS Signor Burs.

Bew Yest, Saturday, September 19, 1853.

Mails for Europe. WE'NEW YORK WERELY HERALD.

o United States mail steamship Hermano, Captain Mexica, will beave this port to-day, at 12 o'clock, for Southampton and Bremen.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following

Livercot.-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. - Rdwards, Sandford & Co., Cornbill. Win. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street

R H. Revoil, No. I'l Rue de la Banque. The Enropean mails will close at half past ten e'clock this morning.

The WHERLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine stebek this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

The News.

The seft shells held their election last night, as may be seen by the advertisements in another nn. Everything went off peaceably, and all the softs were elected. The following are the names of the delegates elected by both hards and softs:-

HARD SEELS DELEGATES.
Ded Delegates Alternates. 3-Abraham Moore
1-Abraham Moore Daniel Dodge.
2-Wm. McGraw Thos J. Barr.
3- Heory J. Allen Joseph T. Sweet
4- Gideon A. Tucker Robert C. Mclatire.
5- James MurrayMichael Garry.
5- James Murray
7-George G. Sickies Stephen D Layroan.
8-Joseph M Marsh Daniel Dugan.
9-George White
11-John Dimon John Mowbray.
12-Mike Walah James M Bard.
13-John Wheeler W. A Melattre
14-Phomas Reilly
16-Edwin Oroswell C G. Genther.
16-Theodore Martine Sam'l Radcitiff.
SOFT SHELL DELEGATES.
Dist. Delegates. Atternates.

Wm Drew.
Wm Gayte.
A. H Wagner.
Norman McLend.
Michael Connolly.
Lease V Fowler. The arrival yesterday of the steamship Star of

the West placed before us two weeks later intelligence from California, which will be found, full of terest, in another part of to-day's paper. It will captured and decapitated, and his head brought nto San Francisco, where it, together with the verifications that it was the veritable crowning part w the renowned robber, was to be exhibited-perhaps upon a pole on the plaza—as a trophy of the great prowess of California huntamen. We trust now we have recorded the last act of robbery and murder committed by this notorious desperado. The code of honor had again been called into requisition at San Francisco. Two of its votaries belook themselves to the duelling ground, where one of them wiped an imaginary stain from his reputation by staining his hands with a fellow-creature's blood-one found the unenviable fame he sought and the other found his grave. By this arrival we have received upwards of a million of dollars in gold dust, and learn that another million is on the way to this port in the mail steamer, which is the best evidence we can present of the continued productiveness of the mines. We learn, too, that even the streets of some interior cities had been squatted on by the miners, where they had staked out claims and gone to work in good earnest washing out the golden sand. The Californians are a great people. A few fires, many murders, several awful tragedies and numberless robberies, contribute their usual share towards making up the news, and showing the state of society in the Golden State, and the great want of more stringent laws and a better disposition

to observe them. The news from California contains the announce ment of the arrival out of twenty vessels from the Atlantic ports during the fortnight preceding the 16th alt. The clippers Flying Cloud and Hornet are amongst them. They both arrived up to the city in 106 days from this port, having left port and entered port together. Excepting the clipper Shooting Star, from New York, which arrived in 121 days, the passages of the remainder ranged from 131 to 216 days. All complain of experiencing very beavy weather off Cape Horn, where some were demained upwards of thirty days, besides losing spars

- and receiving other damage. In addition to other news brought by the Star of the West, we give some very interesting information from Utch Territory, the Sandwich Islands, and Layar. The article relative to the latter country antains the names of the different provinces of the et white, a short description of the city of Jedde. the valuatoins of the people, and of a most remarkable i snow-capped mountain; also a very curious abot, the of the life and habits of the Emperic.

On recorrespondence published this morning com prises two interesting letters from the famous port of San Jaan del Norte, or Greytown, of which one of them gives a not very favorable but very reliable

Gen. Class is said to have written a letter fully approving and endorsing the policy of the adminisn a lon up to the present time. Our special correspo a lent denies the report that the mission to France had actually been offered to the veteran Senator but re iterates that such a tender would have been had there been any prospect that he would have ace epted the post.

The Box 'rd of Alderraen transacted a large amount of business last evening. Among the matters despatched was the adoption of a report of the Committee on Salara on and Offices in favor of confirming the nomination of John B. Huskin, Esq., to the office of Corporation, Attorney, in place of Daniel E. Sickles, lately resigned. Alderman Doberty made some objections to the h w spromitment; but the a morety present spoke highly of the standing an | whether the provision of the constitution in culture.

ability of Mr Haskin, and the vote on his appointment was rearly a manimous. A report in favor of confirming the r eminations of six extra clerks in the office of the Receiver of Texas was also adopted Resolutions were adopted to rule the salary of the clerk of Washington Market from \$700 \$1,000, and that of the deputy clerk of the same market from \$500 to \$1,000 per annum. Alde rman Sturtevant, as will be seen by the officiral report, effered a prelimite and resolution questioning the legality of the new charter, and calling upon the Corporation Counsel to report, as early as possible, whether there is not a conf the act to smend the charter and that to divide the Eighteenth ward, wherein the election of Assistant Aldermen is provided for the latter having passed

subsequently.

Petitions from two different associations, asking permission to by railroad tracks from the Park to the upper part of the city, on the east side, were presented in the Board of Assistant Aldermen evening. It is proposed that these lines shall ran through Park row, Chatham, East Breadway, &c. One to extend as for as Fourteenth street, and the other to the Dry Dock. Resolutions were adopted to incresse the salaries of police captains to \$900, lies to mante to \$800, and patrolmen to \$700 per year; also, that the Street Commissioner, City Inspector, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and of Bepairs and Supplies, shall report in detail the state of their respective departments at the commence-ment of each stated session of the Council. The resolution from the upper Board offering a reward of \$5.00 for the murderer of Joseph East, the Italian was concurred in.

The Eighteenth ward rioters were brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Fifteen of them were sent to the City Prison for fifteen days, and fined from ten or fifteen dollars each; the other three were ordered to be confined in the Penitentiary from three to four months. A full report of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

The avalanche of important news with which our columes are crowded to-day prevents us from referring particularly to much that is very interesting See the telegraphic column for the proceedings in the case of Bishop Doane, account of a row among the hard and soft shells at Rochester, items from the fisheries, &c.

the last Presidential Election and six Months after the Inauguration.

That man perfems an ungrateful duty who points out errors in the general administration of the United States. "The lines have fallen into pleasant places, and we have a goodly beritage." According to our political theories, and, we believe, by a fair construction of the organic law of the government, wisdom, patriotism and firmness are alone necessary to secure its successful and satisfactory administration. That trials and difficulties must attend the President in the distribution of the public patronage, and in adjusting the claborate machinery of our internal and external affairs, is admitted by all. We have no sympathies to expend on those who complain of personal neglects, or those who have been disappointed in not finding in General Pierce an exhaustless fountain of official patronage, with which to reward expectants, and to satisfy the craving demands of partizan laborers. The people of the United States have elevated no man to power; they have made public servants; and as far as it were possible in the order of our institutions. divested them of every selfish propensity, and made them only their trustees, charged for a season with the exercise of the highest duties ever devolved upon man. The government is composed of individuals, and it is idle to expect that its action will rise higher in the moral scale than the standard of integrity to be found in the heads of those entrusted with authority. Thus are the people identified with the public administration, and responsible for its fallure or success. Party and party creeds serve the purpose only of expressing the popular will, and making known the demands of the majority with reference to well known principles and measures. Gen. Pierce, we feel confident. will accord with us in this. Let us resur to some of the political events which preceded his election-to the circumstances attending his resentation as a candidate, and to his acts as the chief of the republic.

In the year 1849, commencing with the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, the constitution of the United States was for the first time in the history of the two great parties, placed in issue. The provision of that compact for the surrender of "fugitives from labor" was declared to be null and void; and a higher law was invoked, which, it was intended, should wholly supersede and abrogate that important provision of the constitution. The needful preparation had been made for the trial of such an issue. The question of slavery had long been discussed in Congress. That body, years before a foot of territory had been acquired, and before the first diplematic note had passed between this goverament and that of Mexico concerning the terms of settling our difficulties with the latter power, had elaborately discussed the question whether any territory thereafter acquired should be free or not. Resolutions had been offered expressly prohibiting the acquisition of territory, except on the condition that slavery therein, at any future day, should be expressly

prohibited In all this, of course, the action of the lower branch of Congress, which was made the arena of agitation, was neither binding upon its successor nor upon the Executive and Senate. which had the sole constitutional right to determine whether we would enlarge our limits or not. That was not material, however: the object was attained by Mr. Seward and Mr. Van Buren, when they had succeeded in raising a strictly sectional issue : the first, under an impression that the balance of political power was in the free States, and that the easiest way to secure it was to embitter the public mind here with comities and animosities against our brothren in the South: the latter had before him the congenial task of pulling down Mr. Polk's administration, and providing a re-Hable means of defeating Gen. Cass in 1848 Mr. Van Boren was partially successful. Mr Seward lived to witness the signal overthrow of all his schemes in 1852. They worked together, but with widely different purposes. Neither cared for negroes any more than for

Patagonians. Gen. Taylor came into power on both slavery and anti-slavery elements. He was relied upon by both interests in Congress, to further their own peculiar plans; and it was hoped by the Soward faction, that by a frank avowal of the fact to their Southern associates, that policy alone dictated the Northern abolition movement headed by Seward, Greeley, and Fred. Douglass, the South with General Taylor and his friends, would yield its claim to the "fugitive from service." and give up its pretensions of s'avery extension into the recently acquired territory. Here Mr. Seward found the end of his management; the South, if not General Taylor, was increasble, and this led the Northern abolitionists to force upon the country at once the great issue,

recreace to the extradition of slaves should be enforced or not. It was a learful struggle. Party lines were obliterated-men were found settling old political scores and battling side by side under the banner of the Union. Cass and Clay were early in the flold, as friends and coadjutors; Webster and Fillmore came next, and then followed a long line of able and true men. who, without distinction of party, arrayed the meelves on the side of the constitution. Details are unnecessary—the compact of union was vindicated—the amplest guarantees were secured for the enforcement of all its provi-

But the charm of party was broken. There was nothing left to hold the whige to their rickety platform. Their banks, their protective tarifs, their American system, their distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, had all passed into obsolete things ; the public voicethe same that sustained the Union-had condemned them. Those measures entered into the history of the whig party; but not into that of the public administration. The democratic party was based upon a negative rather than an affirmative principle. It did not propose to do; it only said such and such things t would not allow to be done. And it did not It had fully sustained its positious, and had driven all propositions of the opposite side from the halls of legislation, and almost silenced the press on the subject. The Union struggle, then, which had found its chief support among the democracy, became a vital principle in their political creed, and the central plank of their platform. Success seldom fails to sanctify an undertaking, and thus we find whige and democrats at Baltimore indorsing, with emphasis, the compromise measures, which were direct result of the abolition war which had

been waged against the constitution. We come now to Gen. Pierce. He was nominated and boosted on to the democratic platform. He was free to roam over the broad structure, but not to abandon it. We all know what he did. Having examined the various pieces of which it was composed, he planted himself somewhere about the centre, upon the Union plank, declaring that he did not take that position because the democratic party had indicated it, but because it exactly suited his taste and feelings. There was something beld and engaging-something patriotic and ennobling, in that declaration. We liked it—the country liked it—the Union whigs liked it—it was, as the phrase goes, popular.

What was the struggle? Was it on the old issues? No. It was a review of the recent compromise war, interspersed with elaborate personal assaults upon General Pierce and upon General Scott, his competitor. There was but one plank in the platform that stood the pressure of the democracy in every State of the Union; that was the Baltimere endorsement of the compromise measures; and this forces us directly to the conclusion that General Pierce is the President of the United States by virtue of the strong Union tendencies of the country and of himself, as everywhere evinced before his election. This fact is strengthened by what he said in his inaugural address, and by the endless praise which that statesmanlike paper received from all parties, save the Seward wing of the whig interest in this State, which cuts ne better figure than did the idiot pauper. writing his last will and testament on the sand. A stricter party man than General Pierce is not and cannot be, and shield himself from popular odium. We speak of party in its ordinary sense. The day of party had gone be fore the rising of his official sun. In saying this we do not mean that he is called upon to surrender his party views and principles, as heretofore cherished by him in common with the whole country. By no means. He could not afford to be a partizan; his antecedents, not more than the circumstances attending his nomination and election, forbid it. The true interests of the country and his own fame alike point him to a higher destiny, and to more congenial labors.

His first act was the appointment of his cabi net. That it was altogether successful and satisfactory, neither he or the country will claim. As his advisors and not his governors. his counsellors and not his directors, their position was not important or dangerous either to

himself or others. The principle that guided him in their selec tion was not a good one. By it he undertook more than he could do; and thereby put to hazard his own reputation and the success of his administration. He descended from a national position of unquestioned strength, into the arena of local quarrels and personal intrigues. He abandoned the position of commander to do the subaltern work of the surgeon and the nurse in the democratic camp. In farming out executive patronage to the cabinet. which had been collected from the odds and ends of all the old factions, he unwisely introduced into his administration all the irreconcilcable elements of past quarrels and dissensions. Freesollism from New York, secessionism from the South, unionism from all parts. were jumbled into a common reservoir, with the vain hope that by passing them through the executive filter, they would come out purified and regenerated national patriots. In this work, Marcy, with all his experience and well-known ability as a political intriguer and manager, was put up against McCleHand, who was supposed to represent the Cass strata of the cabinet; Davis, bold, ingenious, and daring, was set against the quiet and inoffensive Mr. Dobbin; Guthrie was assigned the treasury, and had enough to do to attend to its officers at San Francisco and other points of special interest; while Cushing was charged with the office of special adviser to the President and "defender of the faith." Justice was thus secured to all the factions; but in exact proportion to the ingenuity of their respective cabinet representatives. If the experience of Marcy exceeded that of McClelland-if Davis ontwitted Dobbin-if Cashing played his own game and played it successfully-it Campbell held his own and a triffe more—if Guthrie was fully occupied with his duties, and had no taste for the sport-if Pierce found himself responsible for everything-if the party was weakened instead of strengthened-if free soillism floundered into the ascendant, and unionism was depressed-if we hear more complaints than praises, more curses than blessings, what wonder is it, pray? But it is yet

The New York white Party .- don and B eta

Concerning the whig party of New York we are considerably mystified, extremely mortified and sorely dubious and perplexed. Gentlemen. what's to be done? Things are working badly. The State Central Committee have discharged their duty. They have called a Whig State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 5th of October. The whig journals of the rural districts have answered the signal, and, as cheerfully as if nothing had happened, they are besting the rappel to summon the party together. And here in New York, James Kelly, chairman of the Broadway House "Democratic Whig General Committee," has issued his manifesto. headed by the soul-stirring words, "Never say die," ordaining that the whig primary elections of the city shall come off on the 13th instant. the very day of the Syracuse Democratic State Convention. All of which is well enough as

But still, it cannot be blinked that the running year of the whig party is badly damaged. and that the prospect of patching it up into good working order again is dark dismal, and

desperate-quite dismal, and very desperate. Let us see. Greeley has thrown up his commission in disgust. Having pronounced the whig party dead, and having read over its funeral service, he is going to hitch on "for better or for worse" with the free soil democracy. and their piebald allies. How is this vacancy to be filled? Who is there now to step in and keep up the whig fire on the tariff question and land reform? The compromise whig journals are rejoicing at this desertion as a good thingas the very key to the regeneration of the whig party-and so it may be; but it is only an item in the clashing of the clans. Read! read!

The Albany Evening Journal (which still clings to W. H. Seward and the whig party, as one and the same thing.) says:-

one and the same thing.) says:—

But whigs want to avoid, and, if we understand their spirit, are determined to prevent, the recurrence of dissertions, bolts and defeats, which cost them so much in 1848. '49, '50, '51, and '52. They do not mean to place themselves in the power of a faction who bolt regular nominations, fairly made, and express me the popular will of the party. This can be done by starting fairly and frankly; by allowing those who do not intend to act together, to act separately. With a wide world before us, there is no necessity for, and no wisdom in, attempting to constrain harmony between persons of diverging views or uncongenial sympathies. Those, therefore, who left the whig party with the New York Express, Buffalo Advertiser, &c., &c., in 1850, who defeated the election of whig State officers and whig members of Congress; and who now propose to some in under a "protest" which leaves them at liberty to bolt again, had better stay out. They have their own organists. If, then, they will not live in peace with the whig party, let them live peaceably by themselves. Or, if this does not suit them, do as some have more than hinted, it vent a party to consist of hencet men, by uniting with the Atlas clique.

The lesser Seward organ of this city thus sus-

The lesser Seward organ of this city thus sus tains and explains the programme of Master

Weed:—
We are inclined to regard this (the dictum of the Albany Journal) as chalking out the line which the whige will pursue in the coming contest. They will probably meet in convention; adopt resolutions endorsing Senator Seward; reject any that may be offered approving of Mr. Fillmore's course; decline all propositions to compromise matters of difference, or to "give and take," in the selection of candidates; nominate a ticket thoroughly representing these sentiments and purposes; and let the result take c re of itself. The Journal evidently implies that a victory, under any other circumstances, would be worse than a defeat.

To which the Well street covers of Mr. Fill.

To which the Wall street organ of Mr. Fillmore, and the purchased advocate of the late Castle Garden Union Safety Committee, says

Castle Garden Union Safety Committee, says
Well, that is going the whole figure certainly, and
without any its or provisos whatsoever. If such is
the determination of the whig regent at Albany,
and others are ready to be the seris o' such a master, we, for one, beg leave to say no, and many times
no, for curselves and scores of other whigs here
and all over the State. Nevertheless, it is better for
the free soil whigs of this State to convene together,
to resolve together, and to act in perfect harmony
throughout. They who lead this wing of the whig
party have no sentiments in common with the whigs
of one half of the States of the Union, &c., &c.

And the Albany Residence in sequilistics the

And the Albany Register, in repudiating the arrangements of Master Weed for the November election says, in the course of a stiff revolutionary article, that :-

lutionary article, that:—

We love the whig party, and desire its triumph.
We regard it as the great conservative party—the
party of order, and of progress—the party which
has done, and is capable or doing, most towards the
advancement of human rights and of civilization.
But rather than see it converted into a mere instrument for the advancement of individual ambition, or
the schemes of cliques, we would say—Let it be dissolved. If it is to be made the means of clevating
to power little men—if the offices in its gift are to
be bestowed upon mere ward demagogues—huxtering politicians, whose only qualifications are,
truckulency to dictation, and subserviency to particular cliques—then we say its usefulness is at an end.
It will have become a curse instead of a blessing,
and the sconer it is annihilated the better.

James Kelly's manifesto enjoins it upon the

James Kelly's manifesto enjoins it upon the whigs to "never say die." The country whig presses are rallying the stordy yeomanry, but, alas! Master Thurlow Wood says to the Fillmore people that "they had better stay out" of the whig ranks; while the leading organ of the silver grays replies, that if honest Thurlow's instructions are to succeed, the whig party had better be dissolved," and that "the sooner it

is annihilated the better." Herein lies our mystification, mortification, dublety and perplexity. We know not what to do. Weighing the evidence upon both sides, and striking an even-handed judgment upon it, the best evidence that we have to give is, that the Fillmore or national whig faction and the Seward or free soil clique shall each hold a State Convention at Syraguse on the 5th of October, and each put ep a State ticket for themselves. We presume that this will be the plan adopted by the democrats, and we recommend it to the adoption of the whigs. We call upon the sliver grays to commence the good work in the primary elections of the 13th. The weather is geiting pleasant for out-door exercise. "Never say die."

How is it to be Settlep .- The hard shells of this city night before last elected a string of delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and last night the softs or free soilers did pretty much the same thing. Both sets will go to Syracuse; but one or the other must be rejected. The softs are backed up by Tammany Hall-the hards by the letter and spirit of the Baltimore platform. Which is the consine delegation, and which will be received? From all appearances the section having the majority at Syracuse will take care of their friends; and we believe now that the hards will have a stiff and inflexible majority. Ergo-the hards will be admitted. What, then, will the softs do? Succumb or revolt?-knock under or back out? The 13th and 14th will answer. We are approaching a distinct issue on the fagitive question at last, and we want it.

The Stransfor Grack Wannier ofter being thoroughly weathed and re decorated, resurred her place and started yesterday for Havana and Mobile. THE COW OF THE BARK PRESSPORED. - The schools: Wave at Ived at Halffox, N. E. on the 28th of August,

baying on board the clew of the bark Pringsahlp, which ad at sea on her passage from Smider and fvew York after being minety three dars out with the

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW ALLIANCE-REBEL-LION IN THE RANKS .- There is rebellion-rank, pen-mouthed, re'sellion-in the camp of the temper ar ce army of this country. The proceedings at the various highly interesting and exceedin gly funny conventions in this city, during the past two weeks, have resulted in discord, in open-mouthed mutiny. in a succession of squabbles, which, taken all together, have raised a precious row among the brothren and the sisterbood, and it will be sometime before we hear

the last of it. The "World's Temperance Convention," which closed its labors yesterday, has, in the exercise of its unparalleled despotism, driven out of the orthodox temperance organization the following important detachments of its late allies, to wit :--

1. The Bloomers, and all the Woman's Rights associations, in the ungallant expulsion of the

Rev. Miss Brown. 2. The abolitionists, infidels, socialists, amalgamationists and vegetarians, in the turning

out of Wendell Phillips. 3. The free colored American sons and daughters of temperance and vegetables, in the ejectment of Fred. Douglass, M'Cune Smith, and

Sojourner Truth. The Rev. Miss Brown, after contending for her woman's rights with the spirit of a Spartan. was ignominionaly put out by the police. And when we consider that a special convention by the sisterhood was simultaneously sitting at the Tabernacle, we are amazed at the holdness of Neal Dow and his temperance men in treating Miss Brown as they did. They will suffer for it yet. Let them remember that

Wendell Phillips, the abolition shadow of poor old Garrison, following him through thick and thin, was turned out unquestionably from the simple reason that they didn't want such company. He and his adherents will not forget it, Fred. Douglass will go back to Rochester under the suspicion that he was ejected because he was a black man; and M'Cune Smith has already denied that this was a World's Convention, because in his rejection the entire conti-

nent of Africa was left unrepresented. Liberia and all.

Thus stands the case, then. This World's Temperance, or Maine Law Convention, headed by Neal Dow, the founder of the aforesaid statute, has turned adrift the Woman's Rights party, male and female, black and white. the socialists, the amalgamationists, the infidels, the vegetarians, and the free colored Americans. Downing (G. K.) judiciously kept aloof. He had other shell-fish to fry. We rather think that Downing entertains a strong sentiment of disgust at the idea of mixing woman's rights and the rights of free colored Americans together. If Fred. Douglass and M'Cune Smith had been as wise they would not have burnt their fingers in the rash attemft to mix in on the same platform with Virginians and South Carolinians. But what is to follow from these proceedings, excluding Miss Brown, Phillips, Douglass, and Smith, from the holy cause of temperance? Agitation? Of course. What else? Very likely a separate Maine law coalition movement, comprising the abolitionists, the strong-minded women and free colored Americans all over the North, in opposition to Neal Dow and the orthodox Maine law party. Thus the house will be divided--is, indeed, already divided-against itself. What then? The Scriptures say that such a house can't stand. It can't. And thus the Maine law, which, from and after this World's Convention, was to have swept the whole country, is crippled in a miserable

this, any how. GEN. DIX ENDORSED BY SOUTH CAROLINA .-The Charleston Mercury, which, upon political subjects. generally speaks the sentiments of the cracy, expresses the fol lowing extraordinary opinions concerning the long-talked of but still unsettled question of the appointment of Gen. Dix to France :-

squabble with fugitive slaves, Bloomers, and

abolitionists. How strange! Great country

appointment of Gen. Dix to France:

The difficulty in his way, according to the newspapers, is that he adhered to Van Buren in 1948, and has since been classed as a barnburner. But in this position Mr. Dix has done nothing to make himself obnoxious to special hostility. He stood by the political chief under whom he had grown up, but that is all that can be said against him. Webster and Fillmore, at the same time, had a position far more pointedly opposed to the South than Mr. Dix, and we were willing to forgive them, on their taking one more consonant with the peace of the country. Why should Mr. Dix be victimized in the like circumstances? But we do not admit—at least we have seen no proof—that opposition to his appointment has come from the South, although it suits a portion of the Northern press to say so. It seems to us he is in reality opposed mainly by a division of the party in his own State. It does not strike us that the President is bound to defer to these clamors of local faction. If, in his judgment, Mr. Dix is qualified by ability and character to do the country good service in France, we see no sufficient reason why he should not appoint him.

If that does not consern Gen. Pierce that he If that does not contern Gen. Pierce that he

was right in the first place in the selection of Gen. Dix for France we don't know what will. We commend this endersement of Gen. Dix to the special attention of the President. If South Carolina approves him, where is the danger? Send him along, and relieve Louis Napoleon and the Empress of their suspense. Besides, a sound conservative at Paris just now might be useful in conjunction with the Emperor in maintaining the peace of Europe. Shall the Turkish question be settled without our having had a finger in the pie? We hope not. The Charleston Mercury approves Gen. Dix. So does the New York Evening Post. Pass

Talk on 'Change. The Asia's news, though showing increased demand for

brendsings, and activity on the other side, especially for Holland and France, yet the prices had not advanced in a corresponding ratio with the large and sudden rise in this market after the receipt of the Atlantic's news. Hence with the exception of prime Geneses wheat wanted to fill French orders, there was no important advance in that article. Flour was firmer and higher after the news, with fair sales of State brands at \$6 00 a \$6 56, with swall lots, a little fancy, at \$6 62. Coffee was again active and higher, with sales of about

3 700 begs Rio at 11c. a 11 / c. Owing to the foreign news, sugars were in good demand with sales of about 1 500 hhds. Cuba muscovadoe's at about had, advance for good to prime qualities.

Cotton was dull and heavy, with sales of only five hundred bales. Mr. Brams by Moore, ox-Mayor of Liverpeol, who ca out a pamerger in the stranship Asia, appoared on blange yesterday, in company with Mr. Wood, of the

irm of Messis Dennistan, Wood & Co., of this city. The riste of the markets for provisions and bread tuffe in San Francisco, at last accounts, brought by the Star of the West, was rather unexpected. It was believed that the degression noticed would only prove temporary. and that when they received intelligence of the advance of flour in the Atlantic States, the article would speedily

rally, and probably approach a higher figure than it had

attained for some time past.
It was said that millers to the interior were complaining of a senseity of water, which unless replenished by further mins, promised to retard their grinding. From he Bouth the mills in all directions were in full blass, and producing all the floor they could manufacture.

The felends of the splendid olipper ship stying Cloud (a high made he exchere one of the shor est trips to San I make on secret,) were not willing to admit that she

had been best by the clipter thip Hernet. They sald they wond not believe is until all the tac's in the case were known. It was considered a curious and close businesa when the difference between the salling time of samers for 3,000 miles was counted by minutes. Tet, that two clipper ships should both sall on the same day from New York, on a voyage of about 17,000 miles around a stormy Cape, making the passage in 100 days, and, both arrive at San Francisco on the same day, and withinfa few initutes of each other. formed one of the

within! a few | minutes of, each other, formed one of the most extraordinary marine contests ever known.

A | private desapatch was received yesterday from Washington, by an industrial merchant, stating that a person; (giving his name, in confidence,) had been er would be appointed on that day, Superintendent of the Assay Office in this city. As was anticipated he was a lawyer, though in every respect considered well qualified for the discharge of its duties, and in the main, was a received as the selection and creditable to the discrimination of the able and worthy Secretary of the Treasury. Though not of the least consequence as to his filmers for the effice, it was mentioned that he was of the hunker side of the democracy. The salary was fixed at \$2,500

per summ.

The tone and spirit of the attack of the London To on the Crystal Palace was condemned as unfair and illiberal. What the exhibition might have been in July, or beral. What the exhibition might have been splen-a menth since, had nething to do with its present splen-did arrangements, or the attractive articles in all depart-which was a monument of skill and ments of industry, which was a monument of skill and enterprise, slike honorable to the country and its pro-

WON. GEORGE POINDENTER, OF MISSISSIPPL F We have noticed the death of Hon. George Poindexter, at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, on Menday, 5th inst. He must have been over seventy years of age, as he entered public life nearly fifty years size. Walls Mississippi was under a territorial government he was elected a delegate to Congress, in 1807, and served six years in that capacity. On the admission of Mississippi into the Union as a State, in 1817 he was chosen the first representative of the State in Congress, and was a member of the House for two years. In 1819 he was elected Governor of the State for a term of two years. In October, 1830, he was appointed by the Governor a United States Senator, in place of Robert H Adams, deceased and was subsequently elected by the Legislate remainder of the torm, which expired in 1835. Although elected to the Tenate as a friend of Jackson's administraremainder of the term, which expired in 1835. Although relected to the Senate as a friend of Jackson's administration, he voted with a majority of that body in favor of the re-charter of the United Staves Bank, in 1862, and subsequently acted senerally with the whig party in Congress. In 1854 he was elected by the whigs President pro tem, of the Secrete, but as the Vice President Mr. Van Buren, was constantly in his seat as presiding officer, President Jackson was spared from the morthication of seeing in the chair of the Senate a President to whom he was personally inimical, a bitter quarrel having cocurred between President Jackson and the Senator from Mississippi. In the political contests which ensued between the supporters of Jackson and Van Buren and their whig opposents Mr. Poindexter took an active part with the latter, and Mississippi for a time became a whig State, her electoral vote in 1840 being given to Harrison and Tyler.

Duling the administration of Tyler Mr. Poindexter was appointed by that President at the head of a commission to investigate the affairs of the New York Onstons House, which had been the scene of various defauctions. The investigation was long and admons, and resulted in the exposure of various abuses, some of which were afterwards corrected.

Mr Poindexter was a man of talents as a politician and debater, aithough considered somewhat cogentric in his notions and personal intercourse. He has been but little known in public affairs for the last ten years.

Mary Simondson, familiarly known as "Annt Polly," who strived at the extreme age of 126 years, and who

Mary Simondson, familiarly known as "Aunt Polly," sho arrived at the extreme age of 126 years, and who oug had her residence in a neat little cottage near Ship-tensburg, Pa., died auddenly last week.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans and Mobile. New Orleans papers of Saturday last are received. The previous day was observed with a solemnity mever before witnessed in New Orleans. The stores were all closed, business entirely suspended, and the whole city presented a scene of solemn gloom and mourning. Government had granted the use of Fort Pailip for quar-

antine uses, and emigrant quarters would be estal There were thirty seven deaths by yellow fover at Mo-bile on the 2d inst. The Register thinks there is as much sickness proportionately at Mobile as at New Orleans, although the deaths were fewer.

Aid to New Orleans.

Nimo's Garden, Sept 8, 1858.

TO THE REV. DR. EAWS, ONE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOWARD ASSOCIATION.

BOWARD ASSCRATION.

My very Dear Str.-I have the pleasure of enclosing you a check for \$1,207.90, being the net proceeds of a benefit giver at "Niblo's Garden" by the hindly volunteered sid of Mr. Max Maretre, and the artistes of the

reered sid of Mr. Max Maretreix and the artists of the Italian Otera.

Without wishing to interfere with the views of the Committee, I would venture to suggest that the money be remitted to the Thrustees of the Hovard Association of New Orleans, requesting them to dispose of the same as shall be most beneficial to the sudons, explains, and others left destitute by the provailing epidemic as well as those now sick and suffering therefrom; thus sustaining the survivors as far as possible, until health and areturn of business enable them to amprove the emestions. I beg leave to communicate the following mames of the Italian arisete referred to, who volunteered and rendered their services:—

Max Maretrek, Eq., Con. Signors Pozzolini,

Max Marevæt, Esq., Conductor and Leader.

Mad. Sontag.

Signora Vistti,
Signora Steffanone and
Amalia Pati Strackerch,
Signora Avesadro,
Misa Realiza Collins,
Misa Emma Gillins,
Signora Beliet,
Signora Be

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1853.

WM. NIBLO.

Naw York, Sept. 9, 1852.

William Niblo, Esq.—

Brade Sin:—The undersigned committee of the Howard Association bay leave to acknowledge the receipt of your lote, to Rev. Dr. Hawks. covering a check for twelve hundred and seven dollars intry cents, being for proceeds of concert at Niblo's Garden and at the same time tender to you the thanks of the bot evolent insituation they represent for the generous rehef extended to it for the purpers of relieving hun an invery.

Through you also, they testre to make their grateful acknowledgments to the artists who so generously extended their professional raill in behalf of their suffering fellow creatures. This gratuitous exercise of their making fellow creatures. This gratuitous exercise of their nalents will not sorn be forgotten, and will be appreciated, as it converses to be, by a generous community both here and in New Orleare.

Your request, as regards the appropriation of these fands, will be compiled with.

Ment respectfully, your obd't servants,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS

J. OGDEN WOODBUFF,
CHARLES L. FROST,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YOUR HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sopt 9, 1852.

The urdersized duly inform you that the reseives from the visiter of the Rhemish Belgian Gallery, No 902 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 18th of September, are set apart for the relies of the New Ocleans antiscrers, and request you to inform the public of it.

Yours respectfully,

BREWER & MORAS.

AID FROM PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA Sept. 9, 1850. The sum realized by the steambost excursion given by the Baltimore Ballroad Company, in aid of the New Oreans sufferers, was \$503.

Ald to Mobile.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HURALD.

NEW YORK, Sept 9, 1853. Siz.—In behalf of the committee having in charge the collection of funds in aid of the sufferers from the prevalling epidemic now existing in Mobile to such an unprecedented extent. I have to thank you for the valuable

ald you have given their efforts by publishing gratuitously their proceedings in your paper, and I have to ask your further indulgence to publish the following... ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS EECCIVED SINCE PUB-LICATION OF THIS MORNING IN YOUR PAPER.

H. F.y.	Mobile,
W. Gordon	do
Fro on & Co.	do
S Bidgood,	do
W. McGippis,	do
C. Thornt son.	do
no A. Mott.	do
. Carmalich,	40
ames Sands,	do
mith. Wyckoff &	Nicoli, do
. A Dunn & Co.	, do
R Price.	40
W. & B G. Ceel	iran & Co., do
R. Me slier,	do
Bell, Je.,	do
. Cottrell,	do
m Slick,	do
liton,	da
N. Mann,	do
Proper eletters of	\$51.00 Pt
he Paret to San	Nobile. 850
anklin to Swith	An

Lemoyne & Bell,
Lemoyne & Bell,
Edwerd C. Center,
G. T. Cabb,
G. W. Shields & Co.,
L. L. Tredwell,
S. M. & B. Cohen, do..... From eltirens of New York,.....

Total, \$4,697

Where enh oripitons call be the kf. ly received in aid of the mobile culti-via from the pre-miling epidemia.

too early to judge the tree. Its first fruits have been nipped by a premature frost. It is not yet fully acclimated. Another season and

applying a hybrid compost to sustain it will have been illustrated. It requires "cutting in;" the soil must be loosened around its base, and strengthened and sweetened by the renovating affected of a more diffice and positive

with better care it will improve. The evil of

pumps going our wight y are days.